

# SUDAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

DECEMBER 14, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**7.1 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan  
UN – May 2018

**1.76 million**

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Darfur  
UN – October 2018

**235,000\***

IDPs in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in the Two Areas  
2018 HRP – February 2018

**921,100**

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan  
UNHCR – August 2018

**764,400**

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan  
UNHCR – October 2018

**337,175**

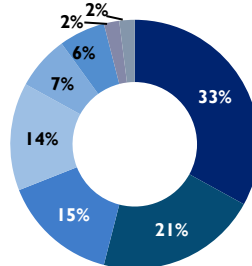
Sudanese Refugees in Chad  
UNHCR – November 2018

**273,061**

Sudanese Refugees in South Sudan  
UNHCR – November 2018

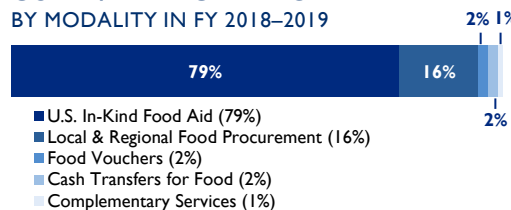
\* Armed actors report that up to an additional 545,000 IDPs reside in parts of the Two Areas under their control.

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018–2019



- Health (33%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (21%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (14%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Protection (2%)
- Other (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018–2019



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (79%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (16%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy seasonal rains and flooding affect more than 222,000 people across Sudan
- Reported chikungunya cases decrease; response efforts continue
- Relief actors support 182,000 vulnerable people in Abyei

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA             | \$78,007,332         |
| USAID/FFP              | \$186,324,183        |
| State/PRM <sup>3</sup> | \$63,025,000         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>\$327,356,515</b> |

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding during Sudan's June-to-September rainy season affected more than 222,000 people and destroyed more than 19,600 houses across 15 of Sudan's 18 states as of early November, the UN reports. Flooding between June and early November 2018 affected 80 percent more people compared to the same period in 2017.
- Health actors continue to monitor an outbreak of chikungunya—a mosquito-borne viral disease that can lead to high fever and nausea—that began in Kassala and Red Sea States following widespread seasonal flooding. Kassala remains the most affected state, accounting for approximately 99 percent of the 20,100 cases recorded in the seven affected states between May 31–November 18, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). In response, the Government of Sudan (GoS) is coordinating with relief organizations to provide health assistance and implement preparedness and prevention measures to limit transmission of the virus.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 1 million people across Sudan with emergency food assistance from November 1–27.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Sudan, which is also reported in the South Sudan fact sheet as part of the South Sudan regional response.

## FLOODING

- Heavy seasonal rainfall and subsequent flooding between June and early November affected more than 222,000 people and destroyed more than 19,600 houses across 15 states, representing an 80 percent increase from the number of people affected by flooding in Sudan during the same period in 2017. With nearly 47,500 people affected, Kassala is the worst-affected state to date in 2018 followed by Sennar and West Kordofan states. Aid organizations continue to provide emergency assistance to flood-affected populations, including food, shelter supplies, and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Through support from the Rapid Response Fund (RRF)—funded by USAID/OFDA and managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—the non-governmental organization (NGO) Plan International is rehabilitating latrines, training community hygiene promoters, conducting hygiene education sessions, and increasing access to safe drinking water for approximately 12,800 individuals in Kassala. The NGO is also providing child protection and psychosocial support services to flood-affected individuals in the state.

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## POPULATION MOVEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- The UN reports poor humanitarian conditions for recent returnees in areas of origin in North Darfur State’s Tawila Locality, including shortages of food, safe drinking water, and other essential goods. In recent months, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society have provided assistance to approximately 3,900 households—or 19,500 people—who have voluntarily returned to their areas of origin in Tawila since mid-2018; approximately 3,300 households received food assistance, while about 600 households received relief commodities. Additionally, ICRC repaired 19 water pumps in Tawila, restoring access to safe drinking water for approximately 9,500 people.
- Humanitarian actors continue to support emergency and early recovery needs in Abyei Area, providing approximately 182,000 vulnerable people across Abyei with regular assistance as of October. Vulnerable populations include displaced and returnee communities, people displaced from neighboring areas in South Sudan, and seasonal migrants, as well as approximately 2,000 people affected by recent flooding. Persisting intercommunal clashes and lack of government services in Abyei continue to sustain humanitarian needs and—along with limited local humanitarian capacity—hamper the delivery of aid. The UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) supports the delivery of humanitarian assistance by providing logistical support, especially during the rainy season when roads often become impassable. Since August, UNISFA has arranged flight and escort services for relief partners to conduct humanitarian assessments and response activities in Abyei.

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## FOOD SECURITY

- Staple food prices in Sudan remain elevated compared to historical averages, exacerbating food insecurity for vulnerable populations. The average price of sorghum increased by 160 percent from September 2017–September 2018, WFP reports. The UN agency attributes the increase to heightened production costs—including the price of fuel, pesticides, and other inputs—during the 2018 harvest, the discontinuation of wheat and wheat flour subsidies by the GoS in January, and the continued depreciation of the Sudanese pound in relation to the U.S. dollar. Moreover, staple cereal prices are likely to undergo seasonal increases earlier than usual in April 2019, bringing an early start to the May-to-September lean season, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Poor households in northern Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Red Sea states and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Kordofan and Jebel Marra—a mountainous region encompassing parts of Central Darfur, North Darfur, and South Darfur states—are expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019, according to FEWS NET.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- From November 1–27, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached more than 1 million people across Sudan with emergency food assistance. Despite a several-week delay in the distribution of November cash-based transfers due to economic conditions and lack of liquidity from central banks, most populations received the monthly transfer by late November. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed nearly \$180 million to WFP and NGO partners to distribute food procured from the U.S. or within the region, as well as cash-based transfers for food, to IDPs and other vulnerable populations.
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## HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND PROTECTION

- An outbreak of chikungunya that began in late May 2018 continues; however, the number of new weekly cases has steadily declined since mid-October, WHO reports. As of November 18, WHO had recorded approximately 20,100 cases of chikungunya in Sudan, of which more than 19,900 cases—approximately 99 percent—occurred in Kassala. Health actors have recorded nearly 200 cases in Red Sea and less than ten cases each in El Gezira, Gedaref, River Nile, Sennar, and West Darfur states. Mosquito species that transmit chikungunya are present in all Sudanese states except Khartoum and Northern; however, high population density, population movement, climate conditions, and inadequate water and sanitation services contributed to the outbreak’s development in affected areas, WHO reports.
  - Response and preparedness efforts implemented by the GoS Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), WHO, and health partners are ongoing, including vector control and surveillance activities and community awareness campaigns. The RRF is supporting local NGO Talawiet Organization for Development to respond to chikungunya-related health needs in Kassala by providing community awareness sessions aiming to reach more than 813,000 individuals and training health care staff in the state on the diagnosis and management of chikungunya cases.
  - On November 12, the FMoH—with support from WHO and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—launched a three-day campaign across 16 states to administer the oral polio vaccine and vitamin A supplements to 4.5 million and 2 million children ages five years and younger, respectively. Health actors have not recorded polio cases in Sudan since March 2009; however, Sudan remains a high-risk country for polio transmission given the poor sanitation and hygiene conditions in parts of the country.
  - From January–October, USAID partner UNICEF provided psychosocial support services through child-friendly spaces, mobile teams, and home visits for nearly 114,000 children countrywide, including for 24,500 children in October. During October, UNICEF also reached nearly 26,500 children with measles vaccinations, and admitted nearly 18,800 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment across Sudan. In West Darfur, UNICEF supported a malnutrition screening campaign reaching nearly 195,600 children ages five years and younger, identifying nearly 2,800 cases of SAM, and delivered community awareness sessions on malaria for nearly 23,800 people during the month.
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## INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- The European Union (EU) announced more than \$20.3 million in additional humanitarian funding for Sudan on November 23, increasing overall EU humanitarian support for Sudan in 2018 to more than \$46.3 million. The additional EU funding will support nutrition activities, humanitarian air services, and emergency assistance for IDPs. As of December 14, international donors had provided \$604.6 million for Sudan’s 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), comprising 60 percent of the approximately \$1 billion appeal.
- The Government of Germany recently contributed approximately \$4.6 million toward the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a pooled fund managed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Overall, donors had contributed approximately \$44 million to the SHF as of early November. SHF-funded projects in 2018 focus on assistance for vulnerable populations in Jebel Marra, as well as areas of Blue Nile, Kassala, North Darfur, and South Kordofan states.

## CONTEXT

- Ongoing conflict, protracted population displacement, and climatic events in Sudan have disrupted livelihood activities and impeded access to natural resources and basic services. Fighting among the Sudanese Armed Forces, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, Darfur Region, and Abyei has resulted in food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs. In addition, conflict and food insecurity in neighboring South Sudan continues to fuel an influx of South Sudanese refugees into Sudan, placing further constraints on government and host community resources. The UN estimates that 7.1 million people will require humanitarian assistance during 2018, while the 2018 HRP requested approximately \$1 billion to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Sudan.
- Insecurity, access restrictions, limited funding, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs in Sudan. Since mid-2016, GoS actions have led to meaningful improvements in humanitarian access and enabled relief organizations to deliver assistance to vulnerable populations in previously inaccessible areas of the country, including in Jebel Marra. Despite improvements, relief agencies continue to face a challenging operating environment in Sudan.
- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, economic shocks, and perennial environmental hazards, such as drought and flooding. On October 29, 2018, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Steven C. Koutsis renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2019. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019<sup>1</sup>

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER                          | ACTIVITY   | LOCATION                    | AMOUNT              |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>USAID/OFDA Funding in Darfur</b>           |  |                             |                     |
| NGO and International Organization Partners** | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH                                 | Darfur-wide                 | \$29,967,295        |
| UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)    | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition   | Central Darfur, West Darfur | \$1,050,000         |
| IOM   | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Darfur-wide                 | \$3,425,000         |
| UNICEF  | Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH  | Darfur-wide                 | \$5,595,372         |
| OCHA  | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Darfur-wide                 | \$1,500,000         |
| UN Development Program (UNDP)                 | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Darfur-wide                 | \$6,150,000         |
| UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)  | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Darfur-wide                 | \$750,000           |
| UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)           | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities   | Darfur-wide                 | \$4,000,000         |
| WHO   | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Darfur-wide                 | \$4,800,000         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN DARFUR</b>     |  |                             | <b>\$57,237,667</b> |

### USAID/OFDA Funding in the Two Areas<sup>2</sup>, Abyei, and West Kordofan

|  |  |                                     |                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| NGO and International Organization Partners**                              | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH   | Two Areas, West Kordofan            | \$9,355,860         |
| FAO  | Agriculture and Food Security  | Two Areas, West Kordofan            | \$1,450,000         |
| IOM  | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyei                               | \$1,600,000         |
| OCHA   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan | \$800,000           |
| UNDP   | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Abyei                               | \$500,000           |
| UNHAS  | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities   | Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan | \$900,000           |
| UNICEF   | Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH  | Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan | \$3,304,628         |
| UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)   | Protection   | Two Areas                           | \$500,000           |
| WHO  | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management   | Two Areas, Abyei, and West Kordofan | \$950,000           |
|  | Program Support  |                                     | \$1,409,177         |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN THE TWO AREAS, ABYEI, AND WEST KORDOFAN</b> |  |                                     | <b>\$20,769,665</b> |

| <b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>   |  |             |                      |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------|
| UNICEF                         | 922 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 336 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement                   | Countrywide | \$6,616,290          |
| WFP and Implementing Partners  | 155,870 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid; 18,690 MT in Local and Regional Food Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food | Countrywide | \$179,707,893        |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b> |  |             | <b>\$186,324,183</b> |

| <b>State/PRM Funding in Sudan</b>                       |  |             |                     |
|---|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection                                    | Countrywide | \$57,400,000        |
| UNICEF  | Health, Nutrition, Protection, Education, WASH Assistance for Refugees | Countrywide | \$5,625,000         |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SUDAN</b>                 |  |             | <b>\$63,025,000</b> |

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| <b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                       | <b>\$78,007,332</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                        | <b>\$186,324,183</b> |
| <b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE</b>                        | <b>\$63,025,000</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2018–2019</b> | <b>\$327,356,515</b> |

\*\* USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2018 and FY 2019 supports the following NGO partners in Sudan: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee (ARC), CARE, Concern, GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy Corps, Near Eastern Foundation (NEF), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International (RI), Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G), War Child Canada, World Relief International (WRI), and World Vision.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Government (USG) year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> South Kordofan and Blue Nile

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).